

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.

Charlotte, (N. C.) June 24, 1836.

NO. 200.

TERMS:
Two Dollars, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.		
JUNE, 1836.	MOON'S PHASES.	
24 Friday, 4 47 13	For June, 1836.	
25 Saturday, 4 47 13		
26 Sunday, 4 47 13	Full 6 9 3 morn.	
27 Monday, 4 47 13	Last 14 13 19 morn.	
28 Tuesday, 4 47 13	New 22 19 11 morn.	
29 Wednesday, 4 47 13	First 28 5 23 aftn.	
30 Thursday, 4 47 13		

THE ORIGINAL JACKSON PARTY—THE PRESENT VAN BUREN PARTY.

In our paper we lately enumerated some of those promises which were made, and some of the principles which were professed, by the original Jackson Party. We attempted to show a wide and manifest difference between these and the practices of this administration. We again resume the subject. One of the practices of Adams, and one not the least condemned, was the appointment of members of Congress to Executive offices. Gen. Jackson himself had pointedly condemned this practice, and regarded it as an evil of sufficient magnitude to require an amendment of the Constitution. Placed by that instrument as watches upon Executive misrule and encroachment, it was, as we conceive, well feared, their vigilance might be lulled, their eyes charmed to sleep, by the official power, and the substantial emoluments at the disposal of the President. Has the present administration acted out this principle? Have they redeemed this pledge? They have utterly disregarded the one and contemned the other. More members of Congress have been appointed to office during this administration, than during the administration of all preceding Presidents together. This is a stubborn fact, and cannot be denied. But is this all? Have we not good reason to say, this power of appointment has been exercised with a view to influence the action of Congress? We have. An honorable member from Virginia, in the face of the House of Representatives, and before the whole nation, has made the charge, made specifications, named the very individuals who have been thus operated upon; and who was found to gain say it? Who dared contradict him? He affirmed that the Deposite question, a great constitutional question, one of the most important which for years has agitated the country, was controlled and decided by the mission to England. This proves but too clearly how well founded were the President's apprehensions of this practice—its corrupting tendencies; but it is unfortunately established that his doctrine is one thing—his practice another, and quite a different thing.

Again: the whole country rung with the danger of the line of safe precedents, viz. the election of a member of the Cabinet. It was said it would soon, to all practical purposes, give to the incumbent of the Presidential chair, the appointment of his successor. Mark the sequel! It is well known, no man can deny it, Mr. Van Buren is advocated expressly on the ground that the President desires his election. To the more ignorant and credulous part of the community, this appeal is constantly made: Gen. Jackson is your friend, he knows who will do best, and he is in favour of Van Buren. The immense patronage of the government, the great and unexampled personal popularity of the Executive, is notoriously exerted to procure Van Buren's election. Is this not establishing the line of safe precedents? If this nomination of his successor shall be ratified by the people, if they shall bend their necks to the yoke, will it not be introducing into this government a regal power, which no limited monarchy of modern Europe tolerates, and which is only known under the iron despotism of the Russian Autocrat? What will the empty form, the idle pageantry of electing our Chief Magistrate be worth, if we are mere puppets, to be moved at the will of our master?

Mr. Adams was loudly condemned for his latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, as entertaining high toned Federal doctrines; and we were promised that the government should be administered according to the principles of Mr. Jefferson. How have these fine promises been complied with? Have these pledges been redeemed? Has the system of Internal Improvement been prostrated? A candid and brief review of the past will furnish the best answer. The proclamation of the President of the United States can scarcely have been forgotten. It is not likely soon to be forgotten. A highly republican document truly! Wonderfully accordant with Jeffersonian principles!

Again: the protest is another truly Jeffersonian State paper! Both these, according to his promises, gentle reader, and those of his friends, while he was yet A. Jackson, a private individual, and before his head was turned by the giddy height to which he had been raised by a grateful people, you would suppose contended for the strictest construction of the Constitution. This only shows your simplicity, and how little you are versed in the wiles of politicians. So far from its being so, we boldly venture the assertion, and challenge contradiction—we will and can prove it from the papers themselves—no two documents have ever emanated from any public man more high toned, more ultra-Federal, more at war with the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. So anxious is the President, in the first, to establish his lately adopted anti-republican doctrines and theories, that he falsifies history, to accomplish his object. He declares that not only are the States not sovereign, under the constitution, but that they never were so. He declares that any act of Congress, however palpably unconstitutional, is binding, unless the people think proper to resort to the glorious right of rebellion. He declares the Senators and the Representatives in Congress as not representing the particular State or District from whence they came, but the whole people of all the States, as one great consolidated government. In fine, he seems anxious, and such is the whole tendency of his proclamation, to make the General Government every thing, the State Governments nothing. Take any one of Daniel Webster's speeches, the celebrated speech for instance, on Foot's resolutions, and you will see the writer of this proclamation copies him—nay, outstrips him.

Again: take his protest, and examine it. Who, before the mighty genius of the author of that paper shed his bright illuminations on our dark and benighted minds, ever, in this country, heard of "inherent Executive power," "left unchecked by the Constitution?" Is not this neither more nor less than the divine right of kings, exploded long since? "Inherent Executive power!" Our constitutions speak in no such language. Our strictly limited and well defined grants of power, for specified purposes, countenance no such idea. The whole theory of our government, all our institutions utterly repudiate this monstrous doctrine. The arrogant and haughty tone of the Protest is not less remarkable than the lofty claims of Executive power contained in it are dangerous and unwarranted. It more resembles the style of a despot, addressing his slaves and menials, than a communication from the American President to the American Senate; from one co-ordinate department of the Government to another.

Has the system of Internal Improvement been prostrated? No: so far from it, more money has been expended on such objects, during this administration, than any preceding one. True the President has made some mighty discoveries on this subject, discoveries worthy the sage and profound statesman who claims their paternity. Congress can make national works, but not local ones; or, to state the proposition in plain language, the President has so construed the constitution as to diminish the Legislative power, but swell immeasurably the Executive power. Those sections of the country which are desirous these works should go on, and which formerly looked to the law-making power, the money appropriating power, must conciliate whoever is at the head of the Executive department of the government. Do we misrepresent his views? Let his acts speak. He approves an appropriation to clear out one river, because, he says, it is a national object; and he vetoes an appropriation to clear out another river, because it is a local object. The Cumberland River is a national object; the Wabash is a local one. The whole subject is within his discretion; and we again repeat, that whilst he may have diminished the power of Congress on this subject, he has increased his own, inasmuch as he must be conciliated before any of these appropriations can be effected.

Whilst on this subject, we beg to make a remark or two upon another discovery, the most remarkable of the many remarkable doctrines emanating from this administration. It is, that Congress can alter the Constitution; that by legislation to day, they can clothe themselves with power to-morrow, which they did not previously possess. By creating a port of entry at Milton, on the Roanoke, they will have, according to this new light which has shone upon us, power to clear out the river to that place, though now they can only go to Plymouth, that being the highest port of entry. But enough for the present.

The Russian Ambassador.—Mr. Wm. Wilkins, (says the Lynchburg Virginian) having pocketed \$22,500 has returned from his Mission to Russia, having made his bow to the Emperor Nicholas, and remained just long enough in St. Petersburg to ascertain the range of the thermometer during a little month! Who gets the next trip!

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HOUSE.—The Bill to extend the Western boundary of Mississippi was read a third time, and passed.

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SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

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to dispose of the vacant lands, &c. &c. The only peculiar feature in the bill, he pointed out to be, that it did not contain the usual exemption from taxation for five years of lands purchased by individuals from the United States. Dispensing with this exemption, it was thought, would tend to discourage purchases merely for speculation, and be otherwise of general benefit.

The Bill was passed, after some debate.

The Bill to regulate the Deposites, &c. as it came from the Select Committee of Nine, was debated until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—After some private business, the Committee of the Whole was again engaged in the consideration of the bill to establish the Northern Boundary of Ohio, and the Bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. Upon these Bills the Committee of the Whole continued in session during the whole night of the 9th, and until half past eleven o'clock on the next day, when the Committee rose and reported the Bills to the House; and the Members, worn out with fatigue, adjourned the House over to Saturday.

[During the night and morning, numberless motions were made to adjourn, and for the rising of the Committee, but were all lost. The following extracts from the proceedings, at different periods of the night and morning, will give the reader an idea of the scene, which prevailed during the session, as well as the reasons why it was so unacceptably protracted:

Mr. Phillips said it was now past midnight. Exhausted in body and mind, he could not feel that it was his duty to remain and consent to the precipitate action by which it was evidently intended to force through the committee two bills of the importance of those under consideration. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The motion having been put, there were ayes 17, noes 52—not a quorum.

Mr. Sevier requested Mr. Phillips to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Phillips said that if, with a knowledge of the fact that a quorum was not present, he could be persuaded to withdraw his motion, or to refrain from insisting that the Chairman rise and report the fact to the House, according to its rules, for the purpose of acting upon a Bill to admit a State into the Union, he should feel himself unworthy of the place he held.

The Committee then rose, and reported the fact that they were without a quorum.

Mr. Reed moved an adjournment.

Mr. Adams requested that the hour (near 1 o'clock) might be noted on the Journal.

The Chairman said it was not in order.

The question on the adjournment being taken, the vote was—ayes 24, noes 98.

There being a quorum, the House went into committee upon the Bill for the admission of Arkansas.

A motion was again made that the committee rise, and the vote was, ayes 15, noes 95—not a quorum; and the members having been counted, 112 were reported present.

The committee rose, and reported that they were without a quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost.

A call of the House was ordered, at near half past one o'clock, and was proceeded in, till, at about half past four, 112 members having answered and several absentees having been sent for, and brought up in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, a motion to excuse all the absentees prevailed, and the doors were opened.

Many amusing but unimportant incidents occurred.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by introducing a clause "that nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to the article in the Constitution of the said State in relation to slavery and the emancipation of slaves."

This motion was debated at some extent by Messrs. Adams, Cushing, Hard, and Briggs, in favor of it, and Mr. Wise against; and was negatived, at about four o'clock in the morning, by a vote of 98 to 32.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved at 7 o'clock in the morning, that the Committee rise, and report the two Michigan and Arkansas Bills to the House.

Mr. Wise then rose, and addressed the House at length, in opposition to the course of the majority, in pressing this question upon a House, sleepy, tired, and drunk. He was opposed to the motion that the committee report the bills, and said he would speak till 10 o'clock, when the House would be under the necessity of dropping the subject, as it was not a special order for Friday.

Mr. Wise several times gave way to motions that the committee rise, which were lost without a count.

At half past nine, Mr. Wise having yielded the floor, Mr. McKennan suggested that, as the members were much exhausted, the committee should rise, with the understanding that the House should then adjourn till to-morrow, when the gentleman from Virginia would resume his remarks.

Mr. Wise said it was true that he was in an unfit condition to continue his remarks; but it was near ten o'clock, and he had it in his power to have his will over this subject, and, so help him God, he would persevere, if he died by it.

Mr. Wise proceeded in his remarks till ten o'clock.

Mr. Chambers, of Kentucky, then rose, Mr. Wise having temporarily yielded the floor, and called upon the Chair to decide whether the committee could continue to sit, it now being ten o'clock, the hour assigned by the Rules for the House to meet, and the Speaker to take the Chair.

Mr. Wise said he would ask the Sergeant-at-Arms, where now is the Speaker of the House.

"In his room," was answered by some one.

Mr. McKennan asked of the Chair, as a question of order, whether it was not the duty of the Speaker to take the chair, every day, on the arrival of the hour of 10 o'clock?

The Chairman said that he should not undertake, in his present place, (of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) to decide any question in reference to the duty of the Speaker of the House.

Mr. McKennan then moved that the committee rise, for the purpose of deciding in the House that question.

Mr. Bell said he did not know, nor was it material to what he rose to say, what object could be accomplished by prolonging the present sitting; but it was, in his opinion, the duty of the Committee to rise, in order to decide the question of order now raised. A majority of the committee might indeed oblige the committee to continue in session; but they would do it in defiance of the express Rule of the House. There was no alternative in the present case, under the Rules, but for the committee to rise. It would be in the power of the majority, when in the House, to direct the continuation of the discussion; to which, for his part, (Mr. B. said) he should not object. But he begged of

gentlemen to respect not the parliamentary law, but the positive written Rules of the House.

The question was taken on the motion, which had been made for the committee to rise, and determined in the negative.

Mr. Wise then resumed the thread of his remarks upon the bill, and concluded at a little after eleven o'clock. When

Mr. McKennan obtained the floor. The Members of the House were, he said, evidently all worn out by this protracted sitting; many had not slept, and others had not broken their fast. All had need of repose. We have (said he) fought the bill manfully, and done our best to state off the decision upon it. My friend from Virginia (especially) has fought it hard and long, and has, in fact, verified the old adage, "a lean dog for a long chase." I hope, sir, the committee will rise, and report the bills, and that we shall adjourn over till to-morrow.

Mr. McK. made a motion to this effect.

The motion was carried. The committee rose, and reported the two bills, and the House then adjourned over to meet on Saturday, at the usual hour (10 o'clock).

Friday, June 10.

SENATE.—A Veto Message was received from the President, declining to sign the Bill providing for the change in the time for the meeting of Congress. [The following is the first paragraph of the Message:]

To the Senate of the United States:

The act of Congress "to appoint a day for the annual meeting of Congress," which originated in the Senate, has not received my signature. The power of Congress to fix, by law, a day for the regular annual meeting of Congress is undoubted; but the concluding part of this act, which is intended to fix the adjournment of every succeeding Congress to the second Monday in May, after the commencement of the first session, does not appear to me in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

The Message was ordered to be printed, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Select Committee's Bill for the regulation of the Public Deposites, was again under discussion until the adjournment.

THE SESSION OF 25 HOURS!

In relation to the extraordinarily protracted session of the House of Representatives on Thursday the 9th instant, the National Intelligencer remarks:

"The present session of Congress has been somewhat remarkable for the want of aptitude to business in the House of Representatives; in consequence of which, and the defectiveness of the Rules of the House, that body has gone through great labor, in proportion to the amount of business actually transacted by it. Never, that we remember, have the sittings of the House, at any former session, been so frequently prolonged to a late hour. Never has the Previous Question been so freely used, nor the Yeas and Nays so often resorted to.

"The sitting of the House, however, which began at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and ended at 11 o'clock yesterday, is absolutely without a precedent in our history, if not in all the history of legislation. It was a Herculean task for those members who persevered to the end, and a veritable and painful trial to the constitutions of those who were at last obliged to seek repose, many of whom were brought out of their beds in the dead hour of the night, by the officers of the House, to enable it to keep a quorum.

"The purpose of this great effort on the part of the Majority may, we suppose, be stated plainly here, without offence to any one, because it is a purpose which no individual in that majority would desire to conceal. The bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan as States into the Union, were before the House as in Committee of the Whole: that is, the Speaker's Chair is filled, in such case, by another Member, who becomes Chairman of the House, which, by a legal fiction, is then called a committee. Whilst in committee, the Previous Question is silent; nor can the Yeas and Nays be taken. There is no way, therefore, of ending any debate in Committee of the Whole, if the minority persist in it, whatever may be the will of the majority, but by sitting it out. The majority in the case before us were determined to get these bills out of Committee of the Whole, that being reported to the House (as they have been,) they might be subject to the operation of the Previous Question.

"The majority of the House is anxious, of all things, that these bills should pass; and that they should pass without amendment, apprehending that their final passage would be endangered by having to go back to the Senate with amendments. By resorting to the Previous Question, the majority, having succeeded in forcing the Committee of the Whole to report the bills to the House, will have it in their power, if they choose, when the bills again come up, to preclude both debate and amendment, and bring the House at once to a direct question on the passage of the Bills."

THE SPEAKER'S VETO ON THE LAND BILL!

Mr. Speaker Polk has, in the House of Representatives, applied the veto in a new and extraordinary form to the Land Bill. A proposition was made to refer that bill to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; another to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands, and a third to commit it to the Committee on Finance. This proposition was well understood to involve the fate of that great measure. If it were referred to either of the two latter Committees, it was known that the bill might be reported when and how the Committee pleased, or not reported at all during this session, if such should be the pleasure of the Committee; and no one doubts that such would be its pleasure, if any party purpose were to be advanced; whereas, if the bill were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it would remain under the custody of the whole House, and nothing could be done with it which would not be public and open, and within the knowledge and observation of all the members. Under these circumstances, the question of reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union came up on the 7th instant, and there were for it 97 yeas, against 96 nays. According to the usual course of business according to its course, the question ought to have been considered as settled, and the reference ordered to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but here Mr. Speaker Polk interposed his veto power, voted under a rule of the House, of which, in such a case, the question, a Speaker rarely, if ever, avails himself, and by making the number of the yeas 97 (exactly equal to the yeas) defeated the reference! Thus, by this extraordinary exercise

of his power, if the decision remains unrevoked, Mr. Spauld's power has probably been the most important measure of the session, required by the People, and essential to an administration of equal justice among all its members, old and new, inferior and superior.—*Net. Ad.*

Public Sentiment in the West.—We have recently had an opportunity of ascertaining, personally, the prospects of the two parties, in a large number of the Western counties, and we entertain but little doubt of carrying the White Ticket next fall, by a majority of 10,000 votes. Those counties which have signified themselves by their patriotism and devotion to liberty, in the two wars, still manifest a determination to fight for its preservation, by contributing their efforts to elect the **TENNESSEE FARMER, the People's Candidate**, to provide over the destinies of our happy country. In the counties of Stokes and Surry, the contest will be maintained with spirit by both parties. The Caucus Party of those counties, sensible of the weakness of their cause, are using the most strenuous efforts—not to enlighten the people—not to enable them to arrive at the truth—but, they are mystifying, misrepresenting, and concealing from them what is essential to enable them to decide correctly. And, above all, they are applying with all the force conceivable, party arrows. It is upon that detestable mode of depriving a man of freedom of suffrage, that they chiefly rely for success. But truth is mighty and will prevail. No efforts, however ingenious, no sophistry however suitable, can long conceal it from the view of an honest public.—*Carolina Gazette.*

Onslow County.—The Van Buren papers have predicted that Gen. Dudley would not receive the vote of this county.—with what justice let the following facts determine. The Van Buren party called a meeting to nominate candidates for the Legislature. About 75 citizens assembled. The meeting was organized on motion of John A. Averitt, a Van Buren Postmaster. Mr. Averitt made a speech, and then Mr. Averitt was nominated by Mr. Hancock as a candidate for the Senate, and Wm. P. Ferrand as a candidate for the Commons. The sequel we give in the language of a gentleman of the highest respectability who was present, as stated to the Newbern Spectator: "Before the question of concurrence in the nomination was put by the chair, Mr. David W. Sanders, a Whig, asked the Chairman if the meeting was intended for party purposes, and added, that if it was so, he would retire. The chair replied in the negative; Mr. Sanders then desired that the meeting should be informed what were the political sentiments of the nominee present, (Mr. Averitt,) and asked for a public avowal of his opinions upon the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States; the powers of the General Government to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, &c.—to all of which he refused to give definite answers: Mr. Sanders contended it was his privilege to demand such expression of his opinions, and that it was a duty the nominee owed to the meeting to make such explanations. Mr. Averitt replied in a sophisticated and evasive manner; when Mr. Sanders suggested to those of the meeting who were opposed to the nominees to retire from the Court House; and the consequence was, Messrs. Editors, that every man left but seven, including officers and the nominee present. This, I conceive, must be an alarming event for the 'spoils party' in this county. The meeting terminated in a total failure to make nominations, 'the party' being routed, horse, foot and dragons. This, I believe, to be considered a fair test of the strength of the Vanities in this old Republican County.—*Pay. Observer.*

Columbus County.—We learn that great efforts have been made by certain Van Buren men, who regard success more than truth—the end more than the means they take to accomplish it,—to convince the good people of Columbus County, that the Whigs do not seriously mean to press the claims of Judge White, but only to run him for the purpose of aiding the election of Daniel Webster. A more palpable falsehood was never propagated. Mr. Webster stands not the smallest chance of election.—He will be run, so far as we know, only in the State of Massachusetts, and her Electoral vote is the only one which he has any prospect of obtaining. Indeed, we are confident, that Massachusetts would drop him, if either of the other candidates were acceptable to her. His Tariff principles, equally with those of Van Buren, render him odious to the Whigs of the South.—Let the people be not deceived. The vote of North Carolina will certainly be cast for that honest old patriot, Judge White.—*id.*

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Moore County, May 30.

"The friends of Judge White are daily increasing. He will beyond doubt be more popular in this county than ever Andrew Jackson was. As for Martin Van Buren, the people appear to detest his politics, and believe them incompatible with the interests of the South."—*Fay. Observer.*

A lady who keeps a boarding house in Canal street, New Orleans, advertises that she can accommodate boarders with families. This is an excellent opportunity, says the Bee, for Bachelors, or those who belong to the labor-in-vain club.

The Cherokee Indians.

FEARS OF HOSTILITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA!!

From the *Rutherfordton Gazette*.

Considerable excitement and alarm has been produced in the counties of Haywood and Macon, in this State, by the movements of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, since the ratification of the late treaty. However favorable the provisions of that treaty may be to the Cherokee, it is certain that a large portion of the Nation were and still are opposed to its adoption. From a conversation we had with a very intelligent Cherokee, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, we learned that it was concluded during the absence of the regular delegation, consisting of the principal Chiefs and most influential men of the Nation; and that immediately thereafter, another delegation, (one of whom was our informant,) was despatched to Washington to remonstrate against its adoption, and to show that neither a majority of the regular Chiefs of the Nation, nor of the people of the Nation, had agreed to its provisions. Our informant insisted that most of the persons who assented to the treaty were either emigrants already beyond the Arkansas, or who were desirous of emigrating, and willing to sacrifice the interest of the Nation to carry that desire into effect most advantageously. He represented the Ross party, which it is understood is the most powerful, as wholly opposed to the treaty, and as much exasperated in consequence of what they consider the fraud used to get it approved, by any part of the Nation. The Ridge Party is in favor of the treaty and emigration—the Ross party opposed to both.

We do not mention these facts, to censure the conduct of the commissioners on the part of the United States, who concluded the treaty. We are not sufficiently informed to express an opinion as to the fairness with which it was conducted. We only wish to show the light in which their proceedings, and the proceedings of the Ridge party, are viewed by the Ross party; and the danger—if there is any—of our having an Indian war in North Carolina.

A gentleman in whose statements entire confidence may be placed, and who, we hope, will keep us regularly informed of the state of facts in that part of the nation, writes us from Franklin, Macon Co., N. C., under date of June 8th, as follows:

"Another cause of excitement in this county, is the movements of the Cherokee Indians. Those of them living in that part of the Nation immediately joining us, are said to be dissatisfied with the late treaty, are collected in companies consulting with one another, and have purchased all the powder they could in the towns of the upper part of Georgia, and from the merchants of this and other places in this county. Flying reports are still stronger.

"The commanding officers of our militia are now making preparations for raising a company of Volunteers, to be in readiness on any emergency that may occur.

"My own opinion is, that there is no danger. The Indians are destitute of provisions, and I presume they want to kill game, which is the probable cause of their buying so much powder.

"Since the receipt of this letter we have had some verbal accounts of a later date, in which confidence may be placed. The alarm was increasing in the counties of Macon and Haywood, and the movements of the Indians more suspicious. Our own opinion is, that there is serious danger they will not peaceably submit to the provisions of the treaty; and although there are many exaggerated reports pervading the country, and much unnecessary alarm, we must be on our guard. It is always safest to err on the side of prudence.

From the *Newnan (Georgia) Palladium*.

"More Indian War—The Cherokees are up!"—We have two letters before us, one from Col. Parr, commanding in Carroll, to Gen. Wood, stating that the inhabitants on the frontiers of that county are in great consternation on account of the hostile movements of the Cherokees. He has raised a volunteer mounted company to act as spies upon the line of Carroll and the Cherokee country. They march to their stations on the 24th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wagon. Another from W. G. Springer, Esq., to Gen. Wood, stating that there is a large party of Cherokees in and about Cedar-town, the present county site of Paulding, whose movements are evidently hostile—that the white inhabitants are under great alarm—that they are without ammunition, and urges the General to furnish a supply as soon as practicable.

We have this moment been informed by Judge Springer, who has just arrived from Carroll, that a number of families have already come over into Carroll from Paulding, that the Indian force now collected is computed from 3 to 500, that they insolently demand provisions from the whites, and are robbing them of their cattle. One Indian has been killed in the act of driving off cattle. As blood has been shed, the inhabitants are fearful that, as the troops from this section leave for the Creek nation, the Cherokees will rise and commence a general massacre. Therefore we anticipate that our volunteers, on their arrival at head quarters, will receive orders to counter-march to protect their own homes, as the present seat of the apprehended hostilities is only about a day's ride from here."

The Philadelphia Herald states that an agency has been established in New York by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, for the purchase and sale of foreign and domestic exchange, where from three to five millions will be employed.

Georgia—The Creeks.

From the *Charleston Courier*.

We conversed with a gentleman who left Columbus on Thursday last, 9th inst. No army movement had taken place up to that day, owing to the provisions not having arrived. Our informant, however, met 90 or 90 six-horse teams on the road. Gen. Scott had recovered. The place was filled with troops, regulars and volunteers—he supposed from 6 to 7000—and many of the latter would have to leave again on account of want of arms and ammunition. Gen. Jesup had gone with a guard to Tuskegee, a place half way between Columbus and Montgomery. The guard, on coming back, was intercepted by a body of Indians, and had to retrace their steps to Tuskegee.

Office of the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, June 13—morning.

An extract of a letter dated Columbus June 11, says, there has not yet been any movement of consequence on the part of the hostile Indians, but they seem to be very daring and determined on fighting. They crossed over about 5 miles this side of Ronoke, yesterday, to the number of 2 or 300, and attacked two companies, one of horse, and one of foot, amounting to about 125 men, and put them to flight. The whites were completely beaten, and lost at least 7 or 8 men, and how many more not yet known. It is said the Columbus Guards and Riflemen, who were at Fort Twiggs, repaired immediately to the spot, by the steam boat going down. I have not yet heard whether they met with the Indians. The day previous a party of 20 or 30 crossed and went to the plantation of Gen. Watson, and drove off his negroes, killed and wounded 4, and carried off 3, ransacked the place and pushed back. The Indians afterwards fired at the steamer *Metamora*, which passed by, with about 200 troops on board, and then fled.

About 700 men had been previously detached to guard the Georgia Frontier on the Chattahoochee, and to prevent the Indians from escaping to Florida.

Constitutionalist Office, August, Tuesday Night.

The Western Mail has just come in, but brings us nothing new from the seat of Indian hostilities. The following extract of a letter, dated Columbus, June 12th, 1836, goes to confirm the report which has been in circulation in our city the last few days, of the destruction of a number of a company from the county of Gwinette, in this State, by a large party of Indians who had crossed over on the Georgia side.

"Gen. Scott is sick, and Gen. Jesup has gone to Alabama. The troops are waiting for arms and subsistence—they are sadly deficient in both. A battle between the Indians and whites has taken place just above Ronoke, on this side of the river. The whites were compelled to give way, as the Indians greatly outnumbered them. It was the Gwinette troop, consisting of 50 or 60 men, and it is said to be dreadfully cut up—25 or 30 men yet missing. Nehamich, the head chief, who has heretofore professed to be friendly, is hostile, and has 7 or 800 men with him. There are now encamped, 3 miles from Columbus, about 4000 men, all mustered into the service of the U. States, and waiting for arms. No movement will be made for some days."

Affairs of Florida.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 4th inst. contains a long letter to Gov. Call, from Major Read, giving an account of his expedition to Camp McLeone, on the Withlacoochee, and rescue of the brave garrison at that post, and much information relative to the seat of war and the Indians. Major Read is of opinion that one thousand volunteers would be adequate to terminate the war, and that May, June, and July, are the most healthy months of the spring, summer, and fall, to operate in. In corroboration of this, he states that there was not a case of disease in the Withlacoochee Block House, and but one even of slight indisposition, though the miserable edifice had no roof on it, and the men had subsisted for upwards of 20 days without meat, bread or salt—parched corn, and coarse hominy, made from corn exposed to the weather, and run through a worn out hand mill, was their only food. He urges General Call to act at once, insisting that the women and children of the foe can now be found wherever their plantations are, and their crops, which are growing, can be destroyed.

The *Globe* of the 10th inst. contains the correspondence of the War and Navy Departments, relative to the defence of Florida, between the 5th and 17th ult. inclusive, transmitted to the House of Representatives, by message of the President, in compliance with their call. We notice in it nothing of particular interest, beyond what is already known. Gov. Call is fully authorized to raise mounted volunteers, and to act generally in the defence of the territory, and to keep up a line of posts until the season shall arrive for the recommencement of active hostilities. Gen. Scott is authorized to resume the command of his department, and to turn over the command in Florida to Gen. Clinch, who is requested to withdraw the resignation he has tendered. Com. Dallas is ordered to aid the Gov. of Florida with the naval force in that quarter, and to prevent any intercourse between the hostile Indians and Spanish fishermen, who have been wont to supply the former with arms and ammunition.

More Indian Hostilities.

The *Globe* of the 5th inst. contains a letter from Capt. M. Duncan, dated at Fort Leavenworth, the 6th ult., addressed to Lieut. Col. Kearney, both of the Dragoons, and by the letter forwarded to the War Department, which gives an account of an outbreak of Indian hostilities on the South-Western Frontier. About twenty eight days previous, a party of eight persons, who started from Fort William, the trading station of Memra Bent and St. Vrain, about ten miles above the mouth of the river Rio de las Animas, upon the Arkansas river, and ninety miles below where the river issues from the Rocky Mountains, was attacked near the Santa Ynez, on the Arkansas river, about fifty miles below Cheateau Gland, by a war party of Indians, about two hundred strong, who had neither horses nor squaws with them, and were armed with guns, bows and arrows. Thomas Waterbury, one of the party, reports that three of the whites were killed, Palmer and Goodwin, and a man whose Christian name was Charles, all from Vancot's and Gebel's Fort on the Platte river. The Indians had their faces painted red, and wore long hair tied down their backs, were tall and handsome, and were probably Kioways, who, however, generally fight on horseback. They may have been either Camanches or Pawnee Picts.

Mexico and Texas.

A passenger arrived from Opelousas, (says the N. O. Bee, of the 30th ult.,) brings the news that Col. Wall, the commander of a strong Mexican division of 1200 men, had, at the request of Santa Anna, surrendered himself a prisoner, with his whole force, to about 300 or 400 Texans. The same paper says, it was also stated that the Texian force, under Col. Burleson, had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army, under Felixola and Sesma, when crossing the Colorado, and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. It was further stated, that the Mexicans had thrown a large quantity of ammunition into the river, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texans, and that the latter had prudently pursued the policy of building a bridge for the escape of the former, who were still 3 to 1.

The *Bulletin*, of the same date, states that a highly respectable citizen of Texas arrived the evening before, by the way of Red River, who brought intelligence, eight days later than had previously been received, and who stated, that on the 18th inst. the Mexican army was rapidly retreating, in disorder, having thrown a large number of muskets into the San Bernardo River. The same informant added, that a Texian met Wall, the well known French General in Santa Anna's service, on the prairie, who said, on being questioned, that he was proceeding to see what kind of a treaty Santa Anna was about to make with the Texans; on which he was taken into the camp, and detained as a prisoner, with the other great folks.

From the *Fayetteville Observer*.

Awful Disaster.—For the first time on our waters, we have the melancholy task of recording a steam boat explosion, attended by the loss of three lives. The following are the particulars, as hastily stated by the *Advertiser Extra*, of Friday last:

Steamboat Explosion!—After our paper went to press, an accident of a most melancholy character occurred. The Steam Boat John Walker, owned by Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq., was, this morning, about daylight, blown up, and made a complete wreck. It appears that she had raised a head of steam and run down alongside the Brig Roque, lying at anchor in the stream, for the purpose of towing her down over the shoals. Soon after making her fast to the brig, and while in the act of heaving up the anchor, the boilers burst,—simultaneously blowing out the bow and the stern of the boat, which, in a few minutes sunk; and is now almost entirely under water. Capt. A. G. Dickson, who was standing on the engine house, by the side of the Engineer, was blown over the stern of the brig, and has not been recovered. Damon, a black fireman, who was in the hold; and Purdie Jacobs, the pilot, were also killed. Isaac, the Engineer, a black man, was blown on board the brig, and is dangerously wounded. Prince, a black man, was also slightly wounded. The boat had on board some goods for the interior; but we are not informed who are the owners. The Steamboats Clarendon and Henrietta, are about towing the wreck into the dock, where she will be got on shore if possible.

[We learn that Messrs. Michael Brown, Thomas L. Cowan, and Daniel H. Cress, Merchants of Salisbury, each had Goods on board the John Walker when her boiler burst.]

Wilmington Advertiser.—The first number of this paper, under the proprietorship of Col. J. W. Cochran has come to hand. The valedictory of Mr. Loring and the inaugural of Col. C. appear in the number before us. The latter paper interests us, "There is no two ways in it"—no half way—no non committal—no chalk and water—but full up, out and out, **White and Republican**. We greet this editorial change as a powerful accession to the political and intellectual strength of our party, and that too, in a part of the vineyard that needed sprouting and pruning as much as any other. We have no doubt from the specimen before us, that Col. Cochran's labors will tell in that region.—*Ca. Watchman.*

Charlotte: Friday, June 24, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TILLY, for Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE
Senators: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER,
(WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Commons: Dr. WILLIAM A. ADELEY,
(Col. SOLOMON REED.

Dr. Caldwell's Publication.—Accompanying some copies of this No. of our paper, is a handbill recently issued to the public by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, of this town.

In this handbill, the author of it says that we "presumptuously" denied him the privilege of inserting it in our columns, &c. It is true we declined to publish in our columns an article handed us by Dr. C., but that article can hardly be said to be the one now laid before the public. It is altered in some important particulars, from the one declined by us. If it had been handed to us in its present shape, notwithstanding our indisposition to make our columns the vehicle of personalities, we could not in justice have refused it a place, after having published the article to which it was a reply. This is fully proved by our consenting to let this handbill accompany the paper. Indeed, upon consideration and consultation with a friend, we concluded to admit the article first handed us, but Dr. C. then declined to avail himself of our columns.

Dr. C. says we advised him to "bear a good deal," and he infers from this that we would rather see his "private character sacrificed," than that the Whig Party should be injured by the controversy. This is a mistake, and we hope and believe Dr. C.'s cooler judgment will acquit us of any such base motive for the advice. We are the last person in the world who would "sacrifice" any one's "private character for the sake of party," and last of all could we consent to "sacrifice the private character," for any thing, of a gentleman for whom we have entertained as much regard as we have for Dr. C. It is true we persuaded him to treat the matter in a cooler and calmer way; but the reason for this persuasion was stated at the time, viz: that it would be the most effectual way to refute the charge, while at the same time the Party to which himself and Dr. Dunlap both belonged would be less likely to suffer by a political controversy between them. This last reason for the "proposition" made by us to Dr. C. was dictated by a well-grounded belief that certain persons, who professed great friendship for Dr. C., had used their exertions to exasperate him against Dr. D. simply for the purpose of dividing the Whig Party, and thereby securing advantage to the other party. Dr. C. is, of course, entirely above even the suspicion of acting in the matter with any view of injuring the Party to which he is attached. He always has been a Whig, and doubtless always will be one.

As it was promised, by the Publisher of the Journal, that Dr. C.'s handbill should be sent out enclosed in the paper, the Editor has felt called upon, in justice to himself, to submit the above remarks.

The Gold Mines.—Upon recent visits to some of the Gold Mines in our vicinity, we could not help being highly gratified at the spirit and zeal with which the search for the precious metals is every where conducted—a spirit and zeal which strongly indicate a high degree of prosperity in the business.

At the Alexander Mine, five miles north of the town, (belonging to the Anglo-American Company, and under the superintendence of Mr. Freeman,) we saw a splendid steam-engine in full play, performing the various operations of pounding, grinding, and washing the ore, pumping, turning lathes in the machine shop, &c. Another steam-engine, mill, &c. was in course of rapid erection, and we have been since informed will be put into operation in a few days—after which, we also understand, this single mine will possess facilities, of the most perfect order, for grinding 300 bushels of ore per day. These engines and mills, together with the various shafts opened, and yielding up their rich treasures, (piles of which were lying heaped around,) the universal appearance of industry, and withal the number of hands employed, and the numerous comfortable and neat houses provided for themselves and families, exhibited, on the "hill," the indications above mentioned.

The Smartt Mine, sixteen miles east of the town, (owned by the North Carolina Company, and under the Agency of Mr. John Harris,) is also not undeserving of special notice. The works here are generally on a smaller scale than at the mine last mentioned; but the powerful engine and extensive mill in full operation, the improved mode of crushing the ore, combined with the perfectly clock-work order and regularity with which the whole business is conducted, furnished proof that nothing is wanting, in the way of capacity on the part of the establishment and its head, to prosecute successfully and profitably, the interesting undertaking in which they are engaged.

Besides the Mines thus specified, others belonging to the same Companies, and those owned by the Mecklenburg Company, the Franklin Company, &c. in this County, are more or less operated at this time, and are all, we believe, in the "full tide of successful experiment."

Our citizens and strangers, we promise them, will be amply repaid for the time consumed in paying a visit to any of the above Mines.

From the *Dalhousie (Geo.) Miner's Recorder*.
Gold.—We were shown, a few days since, a solid lump of this precious metal, taken from the old Lead Mine, by Maj. Logan, weighing 350 dwts.

estimated at \$241; in the whole state. This mine, it will be recalled, sold in 1830 for \$20,000. But so rapidly has been the decline of property of this kind that, at an administrator's sale in May last, it only brought \$255. The mine, throughout the Gold Region of this neighborhood, are pleased to observe, strange as it may seem, are yielding to the operators a better profit than they have for several years previously.

Indian Affairs.—We give, in preceding columns, all the important information on this subject, which has come to our possession since last week. Of course we do not vouch for the authenticity of this or any other intelligence of the same character published by us—we know it to be interesting to our readers generally, and we therefore from week to week lay before them every thing in relation to our Indian affairs, which we ourselves think entitled to sufficient credit to claim their attention.

It will be seen that the theatre of Indian disturbances is increasing in extent. With regard to the probable difficulties with the Cherokees in this State, we confess ourselves rather disposed to believe, with the writer of the letter quoted in the article from the "Rutherfordton Gazette," that there is no danger—that the starving aborigines are only intent upon hunting for food; but the Editor of the Gazette, who received later information, seems to be of the opinion that there is danger; and of course we are not disposed to hush people into a disregard of it. At any rate, it will be well to provide for the worst.

The following articles on this subject of the feared hostilities of the Cherokees, we find in the last *Dalhousie* (Georgia) *Miner's Recorder*. It desires to speak confidently of the peaceable disposition of these Indians towards the whites; but still we think we detect in the paragraph a slight cast of doubt on the subject. We give it, therefore, only for what it is worth, which each reader must determine for himself. We trust that no supposed hostility on the part of the Indians, will induce the whites to engage in actual depredations against them.

"It is true, the Cherokees are in a restless condition, but not more so than they have been since Georgia first extended her laws over them. And it is also true that very many of them are bitterly opposed to the Treaty. Yet the idea that there will be extensive hostilities committed by these people upon our citizens, we consider wholly groundless and without reason. If any mischief is committed by them, it is our full conviction it will be among themselves alone. The provisions of the late Treaty are so very liberal, that we cannot reasonably anticipate any more hostility from them for the next two years, than we have seen since our citizens first settled among them. When the time arrives for their removal, the Government may then have a difficulty of some kind or other with them. They have long since, even the most uncivilized among them, abandoned every thought of a war with the Government; and are now in a state of desperate alarm, and say the white people have become hostile towards them, and that they fear an exterminating war has been declared against them by the whites. And besides, they are so sensible of their weakness and entire destitution of every means necessary for carrying on a war with the General Government, as the most intelligent white man in the country, and are as conscious that a step of the kind would lead to their entire destruction. Still we consider it prudent for every County in the Cherokee country to prepare itself for any and every emergency that might occur."

The Hon. John Giles.—We have transferred to our columns, from the last Raleigh Standard, a letter from this gentleman, addressed to the Editor of that paper, in reply to a writer from this town, who lately pretended to give Col. White a sketch of the speech delivered here by Mr. Giles on the 27th of April. Every one here, who saw the article to which Mr. G. replies, will know that its author reported from hearsay—if indeed he had authority even so strong as mere hearsay, for the opinions and sentiments he put into the mouth of the speaker—but, since Mr. Giles gives them the flat denial, we should think that even the writer himself would be ashamed of his effort to pervert facts, if as he says any part of his composition. We are glad Mr. Giles has challenged a discussion of the principles and motives of the two great Political Parties which divide the country at the present day. Will the Van Buren speakers on the 27th April—those gentlemen who have such a holy horror of the doctrines of "panic orators," and who claim to have all the truth and orthodoxy on their side—will they dare meet the contest? We are afraid not—notwithstanding their boasts, the very force of the maxim that "Truth is powerful and will prevail," will deter them from the proposed discussion, we fear.

The Veto.—The President has vetoed "the Bill for altering the time for the beginning of each session of Congress, and fixing a time for the expiration of the first session of each Congress," commonly called the "long session." It was stated, in our last, that this Bill "had passed each House, and had therefore become a law." We did not imagine that the President would refuse it his sanction; he has done so, however, and it will now not become a law, unless passed by two-thirds of each House, which we hardly expect. We confess we liked the arrangement proposed by this Bill, and would have been glad to see it go into operation. The objection of the President was founded upon its unconstitutionality in his "understanding" of the Constitution; but we must say, in all deference, that it did not strike us in the same light. The Constitution says, substantially, that each long session of Congress shall be brought to a close by joint resolution of each Congress for itself; and the Bill under consideration provided that each future Congress might by joint resolution alter the law to suit circumstances which might arise; so that we cannot see how it clashed with the Constitution. The idea of a temporary law, that, to limit the sessions of future Congresses, is to "interfere" with the legislative rights of future "Representatives of the

People," we think of very little force—we believe it would rather expedite than retard the public business in the National Councils, if the sessions were limited beforehand.

The Difference.—While those Southern men who go for Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, pretend that they can see, in Mr. Pinckney's recent Report on Abolition, an advocacy of the Southern doctrine of a want of power on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, men of the same party, at the North, view the arguments of that same Report in quite another light. In noticing the presentation of the Report in the House of Representatives, &c., the "Emancipator," the Abolition organ of the country, says:

"An interesting debate ensued, in the course of which it appeared that the Wise and M'Duffie party were entirely opposed to the Report. They will be satisfied with nothing short of a denial that Congress has the constitutional right to set in the case. THE REPORT ADMITS THIS RIGHT, AND PLEADS FOR NON-INTERFERENCE IN THE CASE ONLY ON THE GROUND OF EXPEDIENCY, OR WHAT IT CALLS A VIOLATION OF PUBLIC FAITH."

Let the People of the South beware of those who cry in their ears "Peace! Peace!"—while there is no peace."

Twenty-six States.—Michigan and Arkansas admitted into the Union.—The National Intelligencer of the 14th instant says:

"Yesterday, the Bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of the States of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, being again the Special Order of the Day in the House of Representatives, occupied the whole day. The former of these bills was ordered to a third reading about 4 o'clock; and the latter about 7 o'clock. After which, the Bills were read a third time, and passed. Both Bills having passed without amendment, have no need of being returned to the Senate, and, being known to be acceptable to the President, they may be already considered as laws of the land."

During the late Freshet, the French Broad River rose several feet higher than it was ever before known to be. The splendid Turnpike Road on its margin, constructed at a great expense of time and money, was deeply covered by the flood in many places, and greatly injured by washings, &c. Several buildings on its banks, and some of those at the Warm Springs, are said to have been carried off. The bridge at the Springs was completely under water, and was only preserved by great exertions. At the last accounts from that section of country, a large number of hands were vigorously employed in repairing the damage done to the road, and it will no doubt in a short time be restored to its former state.

R. B. Robinson, the young man who was arrested and confined on a charge of the murder of the female Helen Jewett, in N. York, has been tried on the accusation, and acquitted. The trial lasted 5 days, and the young man maintained the most unshaken composure from the beginning of it until the Jury, after an absence of only fifteen minutes, returned with their verdict of *Not Guilty*, when he burst into tears. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, though of a very strong character. Two witnesses on his behalf proved an *alibi*—that is, that Robinson was not at the house where the murder was committed, at the time of its perpetration. The verdict of the Jury was received by a crowd of spectators in the Court Room with cheerings; but it was apprehended that much dissatisfaction would be felt at it by those who had less opportunity of hearing the trial or knowing the facts elicited by the examination of the witnesses.

Decisive Battle in Spain.—Late accounts from Spain bring the particulars of a great battle fought on the 5th of May, at St. Sebastian, between the Carlists and the Queen's troops, consisting of a British Legion and a portion of the Spanish Regular Army. The Carlists were beaten; they lost 3000 killed, and 3000 taken prisoners; the remainder succeeded in making their retreat. St. Sebastian was of course taken. The Queen's Army lost between 600 and 1000 killed and wounded. In consequence of this victory, the civil war in Spain is now considered to be virtually at an end.

Increase of the Army.—In accordance with the Act of Congress "authorizing the President to accept the services of Volunteers," &c. a call has been made on the Governor of Tennessee, and he has promptly issued his proclamation, "soliciting his fellow-citizens to engage as speedily as possible in said service," to the number of two thousand five hundred men, that being the quota of Tennessee. We believe the act above quoted contemplates an increase to the present standing army, of ten thousand men. In this case, North Carolina may expect soon to be called on.

The Rail Road.—Capt. Williams and Lieut. Featherstonhaugh (says the Rutherford Gazette), were in Asheville on Saturday last. They have surveyed the gaps in the Ridge as far as Lakey's Gap, at the head of Broad River. We learn that Capt. Williams does not contemplate surveying any route farther north than Lakey's Gap. In a few days all the necessary surveys on the Ridge will be completed, and the Engineers will commence operations on the Valley of the French Broad, and will proceed thence to the Cumberland Mountain, and ascertain the most practicable passes over it, in time to lay their labors before the Knoxville Convention, on the 4th of July next.

Large Notes.—The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has issued Notes of the denomination of \$5,000 and \$10,000. Those who have seen them represent them to be beautifully executed.

A glance at our Congressional Synopsis will show that Mr. Calhoun's Bill to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications has been rejected by the Senate—Yea 19, Nays 25. The yeas and nays are given in our Synopsis—from a view of which, it will be seen that the vote was neither a party nor a geographical one—some of the prominent men of both the great Northern and Southern sections of the country, and of both parties, voting for and against it. A great many looked upon it as giving too much power to Postmasters. Query—Didn't little Martin have a foreknowledge of the fate of the Bill when he so far committed himself as to vote for its being ordered to its third reading?

A letter-writer in Washington gives it, as a current rumor in certain circles there, that a proposition has been made to the Texian Commissioners, at present in that City, to supersede Gen. Houston as Commander-in-Chief of the Texian Army, by the appointment of Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina! We give currency to this report, merely for the purpose of expressing our total disbelief in its truth.

Bank Dividend.—The new Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of three and one-fourth (3 1/4) per cent. on each Share of its Capital Stock, for the last half year. This dividend will be paid to stockholders, at the Mother Bank, on the first Monday in July, and at the Branches and Agencies in fifteen days thereafter.

Witness the number of Petitions pouring into Congress against the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a Slaveholding State. And that, too, in disregard or defiance of the compromise entered into on the Missouri Question! Fanaticism is alike regardless of natural inalienable rights, and the sanctions of written law.

Post-master at Concord.—George Klutta, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Concord, N. C., in place of Richard C. Cook, resigned. Mr. Cook was appointed to the office little more than one month ago. He is soon tired of the fatigues of public employ.

Caution.—A woman of slender form, ordinary stature, genteel figure and address, and possessing countenance, in appearance about 35 years of age, recently came to our town, and by tales of distress, and appeals to the humane, obtained a considerable contribution. Some reported inconsistencies in her accounts, led the Town Authorities to examine her; and afterwards they proceeded to investigate her case. As soon as she heard of this latter step, she disappeared, and cannot now be found. There is no doubt, that she is a vile impostor; and we take this opportunity to put neighboring communities and our sister towns on their guard. We hope they will be vigilant and alert.—*Wilmington Ad.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]
Mr. Editor: Can it be possible that the Citizens of Charlotte do not intend to celebrate the Fourth of July? Do they care more for a Victory in Texas, than for the day on which their own Independence was declared to the world? I hope not!—and I hope, also, therefore, that they will take the necessary steps to celebrate the approaching Birth Day of Liberty.
Yours,
PATRIOTISM.

Mecklenburg County, June 3, 1836.
Mr. Holton, When you first commenced publishing a paper, it was neutral on politics; whenever I went to Charlotte I generally called at your office for my paper, and knowing that you received papers from all quarters of the Country, I frequently enquired of you for the political news of the day; and from the different conversations we had, I was led to believe that you were not a supporter of the present administration. My business recently has required me to ride a good deal through the County, and I have been much surprised to hear respectable men say; that you had sold your paper and principles to the Whig Party for a few additional subscribers and a sum of money. Now, sir, for my part, (after the conversations we have had) I do not believe there is a word of truth in their assertions, and I would enquire of you whether or not any of the Van Buren party ever made a proposition to you to purchase your paper for their use.
Yours,

The writer of the above does me no more than justice when he believes there is not a word of truth in the assertions of those who say that I have sold my paper and my principles to the Whig Party. He is perfectly correct in the opinion he has formed of my political sentiments. I have always been opposed to the present Administration; and am happy in the belief that I have always been a Republican, or Whig, as the Republicans are appropriately called at this day. There was no need, therefore, that the Whig Party should buy my "paper" or my "principles," as I was always desirous to devote both to the support and advancement of the doctrines of that Party, from a pure love for those doctrines, and an ardent belief in their orthodoxy. In answer to his last question, I reply, that I did sometime ago receive, in writing, a proposition for the purchase of my paper, and the engagement of my personal services, (tantamount to a purchase of my principles,) but that I declined the proposition—which fact, in addition to what I have said above, I think, ought to satisfy every candid mind that I not only have not bartered my principles and my property to be used for mere party purposes, but that I cannot be induced to do so.
T. J. HOLTON.

Strayed
FROM the subscriber, living in Lancaster District, S. C., on Saturday last, a Gray Horse, heavy made, about 15 hands high, eight years old this spring, and crest fallen—fore and hind legs are a little dappled. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one for taking up said horse. Any information concerning said horse may be directed to Lancasterville, S. C. to the subscriber.
JOSIAH THOMPSON.
June 23, 1836.

To the Editor of the Standard:
Col. WHITE.—The last Standard contains a letter from one of your Charlotte correspondents, over the signature of Z.; he promises to report in part a speech that was delivered by me, before the freemen of Mecklenburg, at their last County Court. If it is matter of sufficient public interest, that my speech should be reported for the Standard, I am desirous that the report be correct. Your correspondent did not, certainly, report from his own notes; he could not have favored me with his presence.—Your correspondent reports, "there were two charges made by Mr. Giles which merit a special notice." "He (meaning me) says that the Van Buren party is made up of all the old Federalists, and that that party were always considered Tories." This charge, which in the opinion of Z. requires a special notice, may be divided—First, that I stated of what the Van Buren party was composed—Secondly, that the individuals of the party were Tories. Now, neither position is true—I made no statement as to the elements of the Van Buren party. The word Tory was not used by me, either directly or indirectly. Your correspondent remarks "that I must have forgotten the chivalry of Mecklenburg, when I was denouncing the Federalists." I would remark that the freshness of my recollection of the proud and gallant spirit of Mecklenburg, induced me to address her intelligent sons. If, by the Federal party your correspondent means, the old, intelligent, and highly respectable party, which (before man worship became the order of the day) formed one of the grand divisions of our country, then that party was not denounced—nor did I mention the Federal party—the intelligence and large amount of patriotism which that party brought into the active service of our common country, must and will be properly valued and esteemed, as long as our free institutions exist. The small part which I have taken in political matters, never called for denunciation—I have combated what were considered errors of opinion in the Federal school. By the by, Col., in your list of our rank and file, are not the Federalists set down as part of our effective force? I think you have called us a pie-bald party, Bank Whigs, Federal Whigs, and all sorts of a party, except an honest party. Your correspondent has not stated the other charge which in his opinion "merits a special notice." His letter contains this expression—"with what modesty does Mr. Giles now charge Gen. Jackson for his removals from office?" This sentence contains another inaccuracy—the subject of removal from office was not mentioned in my speech. Z. observes "some of us view it as a great indignity for a man to be strolling about our country, delivering political lectures, attempting to dictate to us." From the noble and triumphant lead which the freemen of Mecklenburg made on the 20th May 1775, I could not believe that her sons of 1836 would follow—that they would say, we will walk in the footsteps of any individual—it is sufficient glory for us to serve under any chief.—Therefore my speech was not made in the spirit of dictation. In passing, I would just say, we are all imitative beings—when those we admire and respect furnish examples, we are most likely to follow them.—Col., what would your correspondent say, to the Tennessee and Alabama franks? What to the general letter to the Parson on the subject of the Baltimore meeting? What to the Wolf toast pending the gubernatorial contest in Pennsylvania? But, on the point of indignity. Has your correspondent looked at this part of my fancied offence, in sober seriousness? I should be mortified at offering an indignity to the most degraded member of society; my nature and education would forbid a voluntary indignity to a free people. But what were the circumstances attending my speech?—the kindness of my friends placed me on the White Electoral Ticket for the Fourth Electoral District. North Carolina votes by General Ticket—I am a candidate then for the suffrages of the qualified voters of Mecklenburg, as well as of my own District—if they require an expression of my opinions, duty requires me to make them known. Your correspondent continues his report, by saying, "his (my) ranting and raving and misrepresentations were not surpassed even by the panic orator on the 20th of May last." As to the ranting and raving, let that pass. But I am misrepresented—my speech was a matter-of-fact concern. I am ambitious to stand well before the public, and in an especial manner before the honest and intelligent citizens of Mecklenburg, in regard to the facts of the subject of my speech. As professional duty will cause me to "stroll" to Charlotte in July, if my health will permit, I have a proposition to submit to Z.—if he accedes to it, my facts can be tested—if Z. partakes of the chivalry of the 20th May 1775, if he is a generous and magnanimous reporter, he will most assuredly meet my proposition. It is simply this—I propose that on Tuesday of July Court, the claims of Judge White and Mr. Van Buren for the support of the South shall be discussed—not in a Van Buren meeting, nor in a White one—but before the great body of the county. I further propose, that the discussion on the part of Mr. Van Buren be conducted by the two gentlemen who addressed the Van Buren meeting at the last County Court; and on the part of Judge White, it be managed by Col. Alexander and myself; and as the Presidential Contest is one of deep and vital importance to the South, it should be

managed with good feeling, temper, and dignity. As Z. does not like "panic orators," and as I have no taste for idle, empty, and unmeaning declamation, I propose that we draw our materials for the discussion from three sources. First, the written opinions of Gen. Jackson, Judge White, and Mr. Van Buren—2nd, From their public declarations and official acts so far as they have become a part of the history of our country—3rdly, From the public official documents of the Federal Government.—Should Z. prefer that the meeting should take place at more points than one in the county, I shall not object, provided they take place in June; business will require my attention in July. In most matters, with me, business first. There are other matters in the letter of your correspondent; on these I will turn Z. over to the reflections of his pillow. Col., I shall not trouble you again; no one knows better than yourself, I have no fancy for these things. Requesting a place in the Standard,
I am, very respectfully,
JOHN GILES.

MARRIED.
In Rowan County, on Thursday the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, Mr. ALLEN ALEXANDER, of Lincoln, to Miss ADELAIDE, daughter of Moses Graham, Esq., of Rowan.
In Newbern, on Wednesday evening the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq., of Hillsboro, to Miss SUSAN WASHINGTON, daughter of John Washington, Esq., of Newbern.

DIED.
In Salisbury, on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., THOMAS GILCHRIST, aged about 19 months; And on Tuesday the 14th, GILBERT, aged about 5 years, both sons of Gen. Thomas G. Polk.
On Mountain Creek, in Lincoln county, a week or two since, DAVID ABERNATHY, Esq., merchant.

POSTSCRIPT.
Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 4th of July.
A Duel took place near Washington City, on the 14th instant, between the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, of this State, and the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland. It was on account of words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives. Six shots were exchanged without damage to either of the parties; when Mr. Bynum came forward and apologized, and the affair was amicably settled, without bloodshed.

Lincolnton Male Academy.
The next session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th of July next.
TUITION, PER SESSION.
Languages, Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry, \$10 00
English Grammar and Geography, 7 50
J. A. WALLACE, Principal.
June 13, 1836.

A Miller Wanted.
The Subscriber wishes to hire a Miller; one of experience would be preferred. Apply to the Subscriber.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

Bacon.
I HAVE still remaining on my hands, a small quantity of BACON. Those wishing to buy had better avail themselves of the present, while cheap and good.
JOHN M. MORRISON.
June 23, 1836.
P. S. Those indebted for Bacon, bought heretofore, are respectfully requested to make payment.
J. M. M.

Memory of Washington!
The Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received; heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their household. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.
JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
June 17, 1836. 974

Take Notice!
THOSE having standing accounts on my Shop Book, are requested to come forward and settle immediately, and save cost.
J. R. NEELY.
June 14, 1836. 2w

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.
The Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.
C. J. ORRELL.
N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 24, 1836.

E. L. WINSLOW,
WARREN WINSLOW,
NOTT & STARR,
STARK & PEARCE,
YARBROUGH & RAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO
 To offer this heart of mine,
 If I could love thee less;
 But hearts are warm, as soft as thine,
 Should never know distress.
 My fortune is too bright for thee,
 To hold thee in thy dearth;
 I'd rather weep to see thee free,
 Than win thee to destroy.

I have found in thy happiness,
 As one too dear to love;
 As one I'll think of but to bloom,
 Whilst wretchedly I rove.
 But oh! when sorrow's cup I drink,
 All bitter though it be,
 How sweet to me 'twill be to think
 It holds no drop for thee.

JUDGE WHITE IS COMING.

Ans.—The Campbells are coming.
 Judge White is coming, hurra! hurra!
 Judge White is coming, hurra! hurra!
 To check the miracle,
 Of the Van Buren school,
 Judge White is coming, hurra! hurra!

There's Alabama, Tennessee,
 As pioneers of Liberty,
 Appealing to the brave and free
 Throughout this great confederacy.
 Judge White is coming, &c.

Virginia too will be among
 The patriots as they move along,
 And join her voice in the noble throng,
 To swell the notes of the patriots' song.
 Judge White is coming, &c.

Ye freemen all, in every State,
 Our objects to your good relate;
 Come every man both small and great,
 Come join our ranks and share our fate.
 Judge White is coming, &c.

Our banner's gladness to the sight,
 'Twill give the patriot's heart delight,
 The same thereon is Hugh L. White?
 And under it we'll boldly fight.
 Judge White is coming, &c.

"They said so."—Ay, how many things
 Does this they have to say; how many un-
 happy moments does this they cause many
 a poor fellow to spend. Ask who told some
 tale badly circulated by a town gossip,
 "Why, they told me so." There it is; you
 are as much in the dark as ever. They
 must be a confounded old scoundrel, think
 you. "La, aunt Peggy, they say that young
 Mr. —, you know him, he is always at
 something bad, they say he has run off with
 Miss —, and—"You don't tell me so!
 who in all the world could have fabricated
 such a story!" "Oh, I can't tell, but I
 heard them say he was caught throwing
 sheep's eyes at her in church several times
 during service, and the folks all thought
 something would turn up." So the world
 goes; and many a young Miss and gentle-
 man have thus had tales noised about them,
 which perhaps originated in a mere trifle,
 a mere nothing at all. You may rove all
 over town and inquire of every body you
 meet. Nobody knows, nobody can tell you
 any thing about it. All the folks say, "I
 heard them say so; I don't know, but I rather
 guess it's true, for they all say so!" They
 say so—may be relied on as the precursors
 of something not altogether straight, you
 may depend.

A COLORED DIALOGUE.

Mingo.—Well, Pomp, you for Bobali-
 tion yet?
 Pomp.—No, Mingo, I've changed dat
 opinion. I've no notion rising all dese brack
 niggers to be as good as me.
 Mingo.—Right, Pomp. I told you so be-
 fore. But Pomp, who you go for President?
 Pomp.—Mr. Van Buren, to be sure—
 who you for, Mingo?
 Mingo.—I for him, too, Pomp. I go for
 him who'll go for me. Massa Van Buren,
 (Massa Tom Ritchie say in he paper,) in fa-
 vor of de colored gentelmen voting. Dat
 suff for me, Pomp.

Pomp.—For me too, Mingo.
 A young gentleman having occasion to
 ask a lady for the soufflers, across the table,
 addressed her in the following strain:—
 "Most beautiful, accomplished, and char-
 ming lady! will your ladyship, by an unmer-
 ited and undeserved condescension of your in-
 finite goodness, please to extend to your most
 obsequious, devoted, and very humble ser-
 vant, that pair of ignipotent digesters, that I
 may exasperate the excrement of this noc-
 turnal cylindric luminary, in order that the
 resplendent brightness of its resplendent bri-
 lliancy may dazzle the vision of our ocular
 optics more potently."

Died, in Salem, Massachusetts, George
 W. Mullatt, aged 61, born without eyes,
 and known to many generations of boys and
 girls as one of the most sagacious and good
 tempered of blind men. He was for many
 years town crier—and was remarkable for
 the sonorous melody of his voice, the strength
 of his memory, and the unerring instinct
 with which he threaded his way through the
 most crowded avenues. He has frequen-
 tly passed into the neighboring towns to a
 distance of 8 or 10 miles. He was a mar-
 ried man, with a considerable family of
 children, whom he always carried to school
 in infancy in a truckle cart. He boasted
 that his wife was the handsomest woman
 he ever saw.

A clergyman took for his text the follow-
 ing words: "Vow, and pay unto the Lord
 thy vows." An Indian heard him very at-
 tentively, and stepping up to the parson, thus
 accosted him, "I vow I'll go home with you,
 Mr. Minister." "You must go, then," re-
 plied the parson. The Indian afterwards
 vowed to have supper, and then stay all
 night. "You may," replied the clergy-
 man, "but I saw you shall go in the
 morning."

INTERFERENCE is a monster changing
 the affections and hopes of men into hatred
 and dreaded anticipation—making the moth-
 er a widow, the child an orphan, the friend
 a miserable being—exchanging the abode
 of peace and plenty for pain and poverty—
 turning the midday of domestic bliss into
 the midnight of domestic wretchedness—
 clothing poverty in darkness—wealth in
 rage—extinguishing the hopes of heaven
 and salvation, and in their place lighting
 up a flame of torment by a separation from
 God.

The Bank of Westminster, Md., has de-
 clared a dividend equivalent to 234 per
 cent for six months. The prosperity of
 the bank is ascribed to the celerity of the
 Cashier, who makes the institution his pet,
 and devotes his powerful financial talent en-
 tirely to the duties to which he is so well
 adapted. He likes the coinage of eagles bet-
 ter than the multiplication of children to
 spend them, and prefers bank notes to the
 notes of squalling brats.—N. Y. Star.

Effects of Leap Year.—Encouragement
 to unmarried ladies. Joined in the 'holy
 bonds' of matrimony on Thursday evening
 last in this city, by the Rev. Mr. LaChase,
 the Rev. Asher Gilbert of Troy, aged 60
 years, to Mrs. Mary Comstock of Putnam
 county, aged 75 years, late widow of Dan.
 Comstock, deceased, making the fourth time
 Mrs. Comstock has been led to the byas-
 nial altar.—[Barnstable Journal.

A parishoner complained to his parson
 that his pew was too far from the pulpit,
 and that he must purchase one nearer.—
 "Why," said the parson, "can't you hear
 distinctly?" "O yes, I can hear well en-
 ough." "Can't you see plainly?" "Yes,
 I can see perfectly well." "Then what
 can be the trouble?" "Why, there are so
 many in front of me, who catch what you
 say first, that by the time your words reach
 my ears they are as flat as dishwater."—
 Boston Post.

A fair business transaction.—A fellow
 was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked
 her sister better than he did her. Wishing
 to be off with the old love before he was on
 with the new, he asked his betrothed what
 she would take to release him—she replied
 that about sixty two dollars, she thought,
 was as much as he was worth; whereupon
 he ponied up the dust, took a quiet claim,
 and married the sister.—Boston Post.

War in Charlotte!

FODDER, HAY, OATS, CHICK-
 ENS, EGGS, and BUTTER, will be
 powerful weapons in assisting us. I hope
 the people will come to our rescue in this
 way.
 J. D. BOYD.
 June 7, 1836.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to
 me by John Sloan, I will expose to
 public sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte,
 on Wednesday the 6th of July next, the
 said John Sloan's undivided interest in the
 Lemon's Gold Mine. Terms of
 sale made known on the day.
 N. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
 June 16, 1836.

Spring and Summer GOODS.

A. SPRINGS has recently received,
 and has now open, a handsome and
 fancy assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
 purchased by himself for Cash only,—the
 majority of which was selected out of the
 packages as they arrived from Liverpool;
 also, a good assortment of
**Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery & China-
 ware, Hats and Bonnets, Ladies & Gen-
 tlemen's Shoes, Sugar & Coffee of a su-
 perior quality, Molasses, Salt, Nails, &c.**
 A few of the leading articles of which he
 will state the prices, viz: Sugar at 6 lbs.
 for a dollar; Coffee 5 1/2; Molasses 75 cts.
 per gal.; Salt \$1.50 per bush.; Nails 10
 cts. per lb. He earnestly invites his friends
 and neighbors and passers-by, to call and
 hear prices, and judge for themselves. He
 is determined to sell as low as any Country
 Store in the County. In fact, he will not
 be undersold if he is apprized of it. A cred-
 it until the 1st of January will be given to
 solvent dealers.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE
 will be taken, at a fair price, in Barter for
 Goods; and a discount of 10 per cent made
 in every instance to those who pay CASH.
 Hickory Grove, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.,
 1st June, 1836.

For Rent,
 THE shop formerly occupied by Dr.
 Thomas Harris, convenient to the
 Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber.
 June 2. P. THOMPSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TAKEN, on the 4th instant, from the
 subscriber, seventy-one dollars—there
 were 20 silver Spanish dollars—three French
 Crowns—29 eagle halves, 13 quarters—
 1 ten dollar bill, 3 five dollar bills—1 two
 dollar bill, and 1 three dollar bill, and about
 18 cents in change. The money had been
 deposited by my wife in an old tan yard a-
 bout fifty yards from my house, for the pur-
 pose of putting it out of my reach; and in
 about a quarter of an hour after it was placed
 there, it was taken by some person unknown.
 If the person who has the money will re-
 turn to me fifty dollars, through the Post
 Office, he may keep the balance.
 WM. CASSELES.
 June 6, 1836.

Pay Your Town Taxes.

THE Citizens of Charlotte, who are li-
 ble to pay a Corporation Tax, are re-
 quested to call on the undersigned, on or
 before the first of July, and pay their taxes
 for 1836, and save the expense of a visit
 from an officer.
 By Order of the Board,
 B. OATES, T. & C.

410 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very
 large and splendid assortment of
**American, British, and Indian
 Goods,**

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadel-
 phia, for CASH, and also before the late advices.
 However, our customers will see that our prices
 are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except
 Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with
 great care. Below we give the names of a few of
 our Goods—
 Sup. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH,
 Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
 Sup. Black French CASSIMERE,
 do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of
 Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
 Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
 do. Linen Drill, (a new article.)
 A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS,
 A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
 A splendid ass't of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros
 de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalloyette, fine article,
 Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
 A great variety of English and French Painted
 Muslins, French Calico,
 900 pieces of Calico, sm'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts.
 per yard, a variety of new patterns,
 A great variety of French Ginghams, ass'd. col.
 A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made
 of sewing Silk, new article,
 Linen Hdk's, Long Lams, large stock of Linens,
 Gloves, sm'd. Ladies silk-rib'd Hosiery, Black do.
 Black Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Ma-
 lin, Edging and Inserting, Plain Silks for Ladies
 Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, sm'd.
 We have also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's
 BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES
 made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS.

Young's AXES, best quality.
GROCERIES,
 Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars,
 Wines, Molasses, Salt, Tea, (Imperial, Hyson,
 Gunpowder, and Black.) &c.
 A good assort'm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Horse Bits,
 Martingales,
 Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities.
 All the above articles we will sell as low as any
 other Merchants in town. We wish the people to
 call and examine our Stock of Goods.
Also, some prime Bacon.
 A liberal discount to those who buy for
 CASH.

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.
 April 1, 1836.
 Just received 7,000 pounds Porto Rico
 SUGAR, low for Cash.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has
 lately returned from
 the North, where he has
 selected, with care and
 taste, some **Fine &
 Fashionable Arti-
 cles,** which he offers to the public at re-
 duced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and
 Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
 Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
 Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
 Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames,
 with glasses, (white, green, blue, and
 azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
 GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.
 IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST
 RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
 FROM THE NORTH, viz:
 Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Can-
 dlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Cas-
 tores, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Raz-
 ors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair
 do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PER-
 FUMERY of the best quality, Walking
 Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols,
 (English and French,) Souff Boxes, Per-
 cussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine
 Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.
 The above articles, added to his former
 stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace
 a variety, which will be sold low for Cash,
 or on short credit to punctual dealers.
 THOMAS TROTTER.
 Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-4f

N. B. Those who have long Standing
 Accounts will remember that most men
 need money to carry on business.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers
 for sale his Valuable
 Plantation on Rocky Riv-
 er, 9 miles west of Con-
 cord, Cabarrus County,
 containing 500 acres of first rate cotton land
 —170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in
 a high state of cultivation—extensive mead-
 ows—good improvements, principally frame,
 Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing ma-
 chine &c. The situation is noted for health.
 Terms made easy.

—ALSO—
 A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte,
 Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres;
 large Meadow, good improvements and fine
 Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—
 A tract of 120 acres, all wood land, lying
 east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road,
 joining the lands of Matthew and Francis
 Alexander, 3 1/2 or 4 miles from Charlotte.
 For terms enquire of
 A. F. ALEXANDER.
 March 9, 1836.

A RIDING HORSE,

With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for
 sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE
 STOMACHICUM ET HEPATICUM, formed
 by chymical analysis and synthesis of sev-
 eral proximate vegetable principles, are uni-
 versally acknowledged to have totally es-
 cipated the pretensions of every other reme-
 dy, and superceded the necessity of every
 other mode of treatment wherever the above
 diseases are found to exist, as well as in en-
 largement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and
 Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness
 or burning in the stomach, melancholy, ir-
 ritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth;
 great irregularity of appetite, which is some-
 times voracious, and at other times great-
 ly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea,
 weakness of the stomach, acid eructations,
 palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the
 bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals,
 pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, con-
 fusion of mind, attended with loss of memo-
 ry, a gnawing in the stomach when empty,
 chilliness, affection of sight and hearing,
 pain and weakness in the back, languor, dis-
 turbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor,
 uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the
 side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

Are the cheapest and most approved Fam-
 ily Medicine ever offered to the Public.
 They are extremely mild in their operation,
 neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor
 any unpleasant sensation in the system, as
 is too frequently the result from medicines
 given to act upon the bowels. They act spe-
 cifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid
 condition, carrying off a large quantity of
 bile, through the influence of the excretory
 function, which, if suffered to remain in the
 system, would produce either Jaundice, Liv-
 er Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and
 Ague, or some other grievous bodily afflic-
 tion. In all cases of torpor of the bowels,
 they act like a charm. In recent cases of
 Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many
 persons who were subject to violent attacks
 of sick head-ache, have been much benefited,
 and several perfectly cured in a few weeks
 by their use. They are highly recommen-
 ded as a preventative and cure of Bilious com-
 plaints. Persons who are subject to that
 distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by tak-
 ing a portion or two of them a few days pre-
 vious to embarking on board the vessel, will
 be almost certain to escape it. Females
 can use them at all periods, without incur-
 ring any risk. Their virtues will remain
 unimpaired for years in any climate. No
 family should be without these Pills; a por-
 tion of them, taken occasionally, would be
 the means of preventing much suffering from
 sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up
 a regular peristaltic action of the stomach
 and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed
 and mingled with the blood, unassimilated
 fluids, that most diseases are produced.
 Dr. P. feels confident that no person who
 gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after
 feel willing to be without them. The tes-
 timony of thousands speaking in the high-
 est terms of their efficacy, might be added,
 but the very high reputation Dr. P. has ac-
 quired as the inventor of the "Patent Veget-
 able Medicine Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ,"
 for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver com-
 plaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to
 those wishing to make a trial of their vir-
 tues. They contain not a particle of Mer-
 cury, or any ingredient that does not act in
 harmony with health and oppose disease.
 Dr. P. having been educated under the
 most eminent American and European Med-
 ical professors, and practiced his profession
 many years in the South, where diseases of
 the most obstinate character prevail, con-
 sidered himself well qualified to judge on the
 nature of diseases incident to warm climates.
 Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS,
 M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for
 the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of
 vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street,
 New York, inventor and sole proprietor.
 Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50
 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in
 Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Con-
 cord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury
 by John Murphey, where numerous certifi-
 cates of their efficacy can be seen.
 JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.
 Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of
 Mecklenburg county, on the
 22d instant, a yellow complected
 boy, by the name of PETER, five
 feet high, between 40 and 50 years
 of age. Says he belongs to Hugh
 Cunningham, of Liberty Hill, South Carolina.
 The owner is requested to come forward, prove
 property, pay charges, and take him away, or
 he will be dealt with as the law directs.
 J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
 May 25, 1836. 954f

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will
 be thankfully received and punctually
 attended to.

"By Mathematics, and with skill,
 We make our customers look great."

W. J. Kenney & Co.

HAVING receiv-
 ed from N. York
 the latest Spring
 and Summer Fashions, in-
 form their friends that
 they are now ready to
 execute all orders in
 their line with neat-
 ness and despatch.
 They take this oppor-
 tunity of returning their grateful acknowl-
 edgments for the liberal share of public pa-
 tronage with which they have been favored.
 They think it not presumption to say, they
 are better prepared to give more general sa-
 tisfaction than heretofore. To secure con-
 fidence, they solicit a fair trial. If mis-
 taken should ever occur, it is made good by the
 cash or a second trial at their own expense.
 Charlotte, May, 1836. 94-5m

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford
 every facility to the Travelling Public,
 now announce that they have completed all
 their arrangements, and can with truth say,
 We present you with a Line of Hacks pos-
 sessing advantages over any other, if you
 wish to get on with ease and despatch—hav-
 ing obtained that great desideratum with all
 Travellers—no detention on the road. It is
 so arranged as to correspond, in its arri-
 vals at Raleigh, with the departure of the
 following stages, viz: The Great Daily
 Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing
 through Louisville, Warrenton, and Hal-
 fax; at the latter place a Line of Stages
 communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-
 Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to
 Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-
 Road; and on your arrival at that place you
 have the choice of two Lines—either by
 land to Washington City, via Richmond and
 Fredericksburg, or by
 Steam-Boat to Norfolk.
 At Norfolk there will be
 no detention, as there is a line of Steam-
 Boats for Baltimore in connexion with the
 line. This line also connects with one from
 Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury,
 TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock,
 A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont
 Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh
 next day at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Ra-
 leigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 3
 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next
 day by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing suffi-
 cient time on the road for SLEEP.

ET The Hacks are Albany make, entirely
 new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort
 and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers
 careful and attentive, and the Fare low
 —only SEVEN DOLLARS. All inter-
 mediate distances 7 cents per mile.

ET Passengers from the South, who wish
 to take our Line, will be careful to enter to
 Salisbury only.

ET All Bundles and Packages at the risk
 of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
 JOSEPH L. MORING.
 April 11, 1835. 70-1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . 97

Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, . . . 11

Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . . . 11

Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, . . . 3

Fredericksburg to Washington City, . . . 3

Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 9

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to
 Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JUNE 16.

Brandy, Peach, 50 a 60 Nails, cut, 7 1/2 a 8

" Apple, 45 a 50 Sugar, brown, 10 1/2 a 12

Bacon, 12 1/2 a 14 " Lump, 15 a 16

Beeswax, 22 a 23 " Leaf, 18 a 20

Coffee, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2 Salt, 65 a 70

Cotton, 14 a 15 Wheat, 91 a 95

Corn, 14 a 15 Whiskey, 34 a 36

Flaxseed, 1 a 1 1/2 Tobacco, (leaf) 6 a 7

Flour, 85 1/2 a 86 Wool, 16 a 17 1/2

Feathers, 60 a 65 Cotton Bagging, 25 a 30

Iron, 5 a 6 Bale Rope 10 a 12

Molasses, 47 a 50

COLUMBIA—JUNE 11.

Bacon, 13 a 15 Nails, 8 a 10

Beeswax, 19 1/2 a 20 Salt, in sacks, 24 a 25

Bale Rope, 12 1/2 a 14 " in bulk, 75 a 80

Bagging, Hemp, 27 a 28 Sugar, Leaf, 18 a 20

" Tow, 24 a 25 " Brown, 13 a 15

Cotton, 13 a 14 " N. Orleans, 13 a 15

Coffee, 15 a 17 " St. Croix, 13 a 15

Corn, 20 a 22 " W. Hava, 14 a 16

Flour, Country, 83 a 9 Tallow, 10 a 12

Iron, Sweden, 5 1/2 a 6 Whiskey, 45 a 50

" Country, 4 1/2 a 5

Cotton.—There has been so little